

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION

Illinois' First Response
in the Late Civil War



The Expedition from
Chicago to Cairo

BY

A. H. BURLEY

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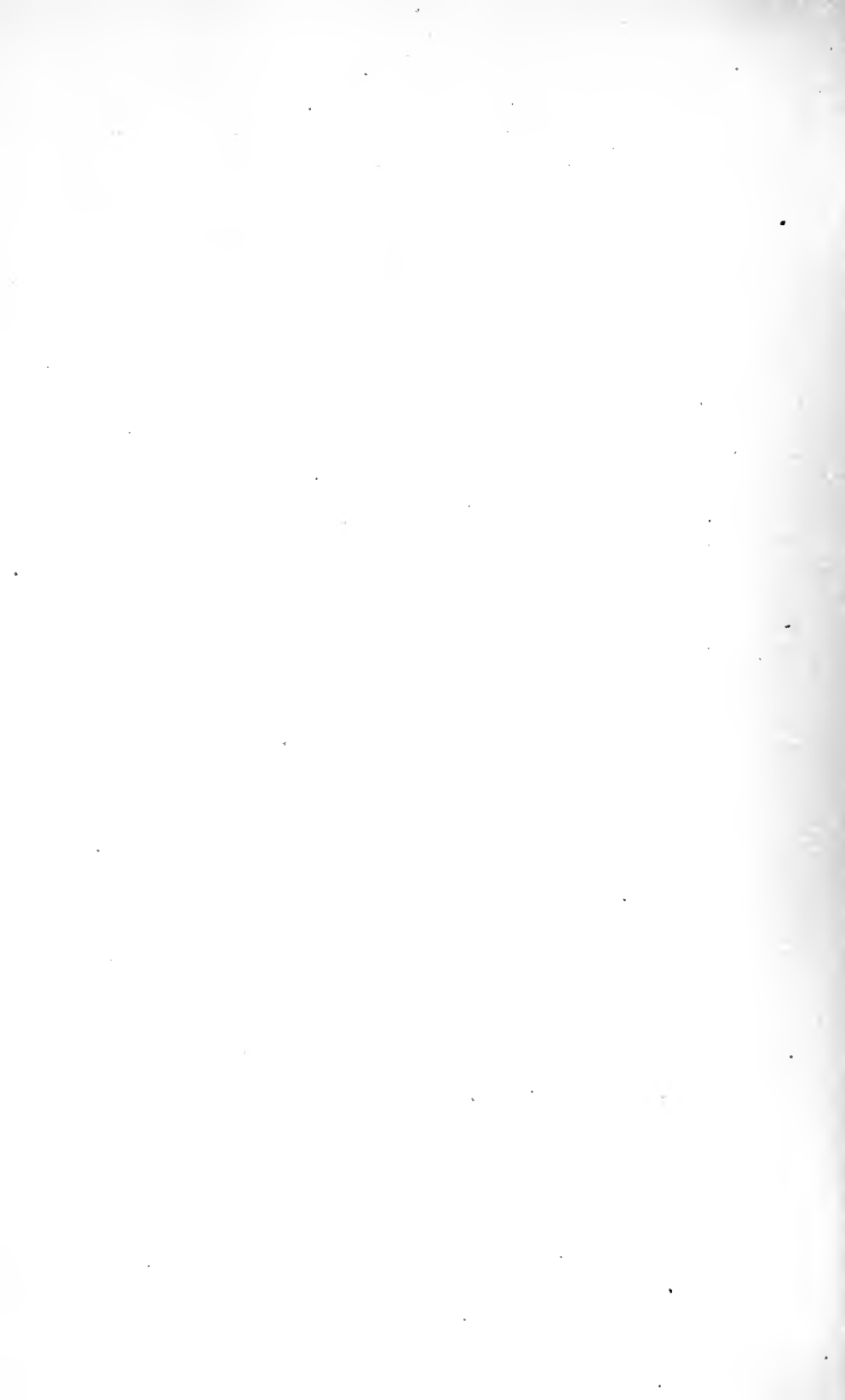
BY

HON. AUGUSTUS HARRIS BURLEY.

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THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

By Hon. AUGUSTUS HARRIS BURLEY.

AS the years go by, and one by one the actors in and spectators of the scenes of the war of the Rebellion pass away, it seems necessary and proper that all of us should make some record of what we saw or knew of the anxious and trying times in the spring of 1861.

The general history of the war has been written by a number of able authors, I wish, only, to add what came within my own knowledge, as to the part taken by Chicago at the beginning of the war.

From the time when the steamer *Star of the West* was fired upon, January 9, 1861, and driven to sea from the entrance to Charleston harbor, the people throughout the North were uneasy and excited, but no one could believe that a serious attempt would be made to disrupt the Union of the States or destroy a government that had existed for nearly a century, and which had been consecrated by the deeds and lives of so many noble men.

April 12, 1861, when the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, opened fire on Fort Sumter, and the gallant Maj. Robert Anderson, to save the lives of his soldiers, struck the Flag of our Country, the news went through the North like an electric shock; quickly recovering from the stunning blow, the people felt that war had actually come and though cheeks paled, lips were firmly set, and eyes flashed, showing the determination by all patriots to stand shoulder to shoulder and preserve the Union and the Government at any cost of life and treasure.

Friday evening, April 19, a mass-meeting of citizens was held in Bryan Hall (now the Grand Opera House) at

which patriotic speeches were made and resolutions were adopted to sustain the government, suppress the rebellion, and maintain the Union.

A subscription of thirty thousand dollars was immediately made, and a committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed, and to use the money in assisting the government.

The following named citizens were appointed as such Committee :

EDWARD H. HADDUCK,	JULIAN SIDNEY RUMSEY,
LAURIN PALMER HILLIARD,	ORRINGTON LUNT,
BENJ. F. CARVER,	PHILIP CONLEY,
FRED'K LETZ,	P. L. UNDERWOOD,
GEORGE ARMOUR,	JOHN JAMES RICHARDS,
HIRAM E. MATHER,	F. GRANGER ADAMS,
JOHN L. HANCOCK,	HORATIO GATES LOOMIS,
ROBERT LAW,	GEORGE W. GAGE,
ALEXANDER WHITE,	CHAS. GUSTAVUS WICKER,
REDMOND PRINDIVILLE,	GURDON S. HUBBARD,
EDWARD ILSLEY TINKHAM,	THOMAS J. KINSELLA,
ROSELLE MARVIN HOUGH,	ELIPHALET WOOD,
NELSON TUTTLE,	HOMER E. SARGENT,
JOHN GAGE,	U. H. CROSBY.*

Mr. Hadduck declining to act as chairman, I was requested to take his place. Samuel Hoard was secretary.

The Hon. Julian S. Rumsey gave the use of his building, 44 and 46 LaSalle Street, without charge, and the committee was in session daily from early morning until late at night.

Reports were constantly made to the committee of traitors and treason, of threats to burn elevators, to blow up the powder-magazines, and to do other mischief, and thus aid the so-called confederacy. The committee had guards placed to watch all important and threatened buildings.

* These names were obtained from the *Chicago Tribune*.

Not a keg of powder was permitted to be taken from any of the magazines without the consent of the committee, who, before issuing a permit, had to be satisfied that it went into loyal hands, for a legitimate purpose.

The arbitrary powers assumed by the committee could only be justified by such an exigency, but all loyal citizens united in submitting to their restrictions and sustaining their acts.

April 19, the following despatch was sent by Gov. Richard Yates to Gen. Richard Kellogg Swift, the then commander of the militia of this military district :

"As *quick* as possible have as strong a force as you can raise, armed and equipped with ammunition and accoutrements, and a company of artillery, ready to march at a moment's warning. A messenger will start to Chicago tonight.

"RICHARD YATES, Commander-in-Chief."

The morning of April 20, Mr. John W. Bunn appeared, as the governor's messenger, and announced to Gen. Swift and the committee, that all diligence should be used in raising and equipping the force, and that its destination must be kept a profound secret.

Gen. Swift issued his orders for the militia to muster, but with the exception of a few independent companies, small in numbers, his force was composed of volunteers—all told to the number of 400, as per Gen. Swift's telegram to Gov. Yates, dated April 21—the adjutant-general's report says 595, but he included some companies that did not arrive in time. The force included four cannon and forty-four horses.

The war-committee borrowed from a Milwaukee company fifty muskets, but the force was largely armed with squirrel-rifles, shotguns, single-barreled pistols, antique revolvers, and anything that looked as if it would shoot, that could be obtained from the gunstores, second-hand and pawnshops.

The State having neither money nor arms, our committee borrowed or bought the arms and commissary stores, and advanced from its funds the money necessary for the purchase of everything required that could be obtained on such short notice.

At eleven o'clock at night, April 21, the expedition started from the Illinois-Central Railroad station, amid the cheers of the people and the screaming of steam-whistles.

An expedition starting, as this did, for an unknown destination, you may conceive, was a source of anxiety to all and especially to those whose sons, brothers, and husbands had gone. Gen. Swift was without military training or knowledge, but he had with him the late Gen. Joseph Dana Webster, then captain, as aide, and to whom the governor gave the authority to supercede Gen. Swift at any time should it become necessary.

After providing the force, the next thing was to get it to its destination before any advice could be given of it to the people of the southern part of the State. Some of our excited citizens wished the committee to take possession of the railroad and telegraph, but cooler counsel prevailed, and the railroad and telegraph companies' officers patriotically aided the authorities in every way, thus preventing any knowledge of the expedition being sent in advance.

To this end, no telegrams were permitted to go over the lines, and the regular train on the Illinois-Central Railroad was started at the usual hour, 7 p. m., but with orders to stop at a certain place, until the military train had passed, giving to passengers, as an excuse for such delay that some unavoidable accident, or other cause, prevented their going on. With this arrangement, the military train passed unheralded the length of the State, and rolled into Cairo to the astonishment of all and rage of many of its citizens.

It seems strange that such secrecy should have been necessary in any northern state, but we were surrounded

by traitors in Chicago, and a large proportion of the people of Southern Illinois sympathized with the South, and to the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and the noble Gen. John A. Logan, we owe the salvation of our State from civil war within its borders.

Knowing the sentiment of the people, the fear was that they would destroy the long, wooden trestle-work across the Big Muddy River, which they could have rendered impassible, in an hour, by burning it. There was also fear that the rebels would seize Cairo, as being a point of great strategic importance. It was afterward learned that Cairo would have been seized in forty-eight hours, had its occupation been delayed.

Preparing the expedition to Cairo brought us face to face with the fact that the State of Illinois had not, within its control, guns enough for one regiment. Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa sent agents here asking for arms; Michigan, in reply to the committee's request for a loan of arms, said they had none that could be spared, not having enough for their own men.

The committee, in view of the condition, decided to send East for arms, and gladly accepted the offer of Stephen Francis Gale to go in search of guns, and I have the pleasure of giving you his own account of the mission:

"A. H. BURLEY, Esq., President of the Citizens' Committee of the City of Chicago:

"On the 20th of April, 1861, you informed me that I had been selected by your committee to proceed East for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition for the troops of the State of Illinois.

"Arrangements were quickly made for my departure, by obtaining, through R. N. Rice, Esq., superintendent of the Michigan-Central Railroad, a free and unobstructed track to Detroit; and in one hour was on my way.

"Wired the governor of Michigan to meet me at the

station at Jackson for the purpose of obtaining if possible a temporary supply from the arsenal at Dearborn. His answer was 'We can not let you have a single musket, our State has called for more men than we can arm.'

"Reached Detroit in six hours and thirty minutes; wiring on my way to Mr. Rice to meet me on my arrival at the station, and meantime to make arrangements with the Great-Western Railway for an engine to take me to Niagara Falls; also to put me in communication with some one in high authority in Canada.

"Mr. Rice at once prepared a letter to Hon. H. C. R. Beecher, the queen's counsel at London, who said he would lay my request before the government without delay and make answer to my request as soon as he could get a reply. On the 22d instant, I received a despatch, care of Erastus Corning, Albany, as follows:

"'Application unsuccessful,' and evidently to explain delay adds: 'Government does not take the telegraph as a means of communication. Why not try Lord Lyons?'

"In my brief conversation with Mr. Beecher, I inferred that however well disposed the government might feel, a want of precedent or want of authority might prevent the granting of my request.

"My time through Canada was five hours and forty minutes. Mr. Rice, at my request, wired New-York-Central Railroad to 'hold east-bound express as long as possible, for special on its way.'

"The regular express was held for one hour; arriving forty minutes after its departure, I took a hot engine and overtook the express at Rochester.

"On my arrival at Albany, called at once upon Mr. Corning who promised every assistance in his power. He introduced me to Gov. Morgan, who said 'there is an abundance of arms in the arsenals; every State can get them; and you can get all you want. If Gov. Yates will send a special to Washington it might expedite matters. The Springfield Arsenal sent us eight thousand yesterday.'

"Tried to communicate with Washington, but found it impossible, as the wires were all cut, and the only means left was by *special messenger* to accompany troops, either from New York or Philadelphia.

"Left a telegram for the secretary of war to be sent as soon as the line was in order.

"The saving of time seemed so important, I hastened to Springfield, and after an interview with the superintendent of the arsenal, he said: 'I see your necessities and will gladly do anything in my power to aid you in your efforts, but I have no authority to deliver arms except by an order of the secretary of war.' To this I answered: 'I understand your position fully, and will give you a guarantee from the best men in your city that such an order shall be forthcoming within a reasonable time.' At this point, friends came forward, and it was arranged that I should have five thousand stand of arms for the State of Illinois, a temporary receipt to be given, and proper vouchers to be furnished to the superintendent in the near future. The arms were boxed at once and delivered at the railway station.

"While in superintendent's office for the purpose of obtaining special time-table to run west to Albany, I received despatch from A. H. Burley, Chicago, saying 'Our State has twenty-one thousand arms from St. Louis this morning,' also a second one from the same, saying: 'We are supplied, do nothing more.' Both of these despatches were under date of April 26, and on same date received answer to my despatch to the secretary of war, saying:

"'An order has been issued and sent to the governor of Illinois for the required arms.

'SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.'

"My application to the commanding officer of the Watertown arsenal was successful, and on the 26th wired him as follows: 'Send the ammunition, caps, etc., as soon as possible by Boston & Albany Railroad, arrange-

ments are made with the company to forward with dispatch. Mark  Chicago, Ill.'

"S. F. GALE.

"My application was for two hundred thousand rounds for smooth-bore muskets of the Springfield pattern. Advices from Chicago under date of May 2, informed me that the ammunition was received."

While our committee's messenger was scouring the East for guns, Gov. Yates was trying to get the United States arms from Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, but as the barracks were surrounded by rebels, who were determined to take the arms for their own use, several gentlemen, some in high military positions, declined to undertake it, but Gen., then Capt. James H. Stokes offered to try and was successful, and I here give you his own account of his expedition, which *he* kindly prepared, at my request:

"CHICAGO, Ill., May 7, 1889.

"AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,

"No. 618 Opera House Block, Chicago.

"*My dear Sir:*--In answer to your kind letter of the 4th inst., I take much pleasure in making the following statement:

"Immediately following the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I was called to Springfield by letter from Gov. Yates of Illinois, as his military adviser. A few days after my arrival there, Gov. Yates stated that he had received a warrant from the war department at Washington, directing the ordnance officer at the St. Louis arsenal, to turn over to the governor of Illinois, eight thousand muskets (8000) and ammunition. Gov. Yates stating at the same time that he had in camp three thousand volunteers without arms—that he had offered the warrant to an officer of the regular army, who declined serving it, stating that it was impossible to execute it, as the arsenal grounds were surrounded by

rebel troops. So strong was the apprehension that the rebels would frustrate this effort to relieve the arsenal, that I was sent from Springfield by special railroad train, no one being permitted on the train but the conductor and the necessary employés.

"Before leaving Springfield, I made arrangements with Mr. Mitchell, one of the owners of the Alton & St. Louis Steamboat Company, to meet me on the outskirts of St. Louis, on the evening of the second day thereafter. On reaching St. Louis, I walked down to the arsenal unobserved. Finding the outer gate of the arsenal choked by a great crowd of people, principally rebels, I met a picket guard and induced the sergeant to force an opening through the crowd, landing me inside of the arsenal gates.

"Directed by the inside guard to the ordnance-officer's quarters, I gave him the warrant. After reading it, we went to Capt. [Nathaniel] Lyon's quarters, commanding post, who, after reading the warrant, expressed a decided opinion that it was impossible to move the arms in the face of the large rebel force then surrounding the arsenal, which was said to be about eight thousand strong, expecting daily to capture the arsenal and war-material. Capt. Lyon was strong in his opposition. Capt. Olcutt, of the ordnance corps, U. S. army, urged and assisted me in my efforts to convince the commanding officer that the arsenal and its contents would be surely captured by the rebel troops, therefore, it would be better to make the effort to remove, if possible, the ordnance stores. After a long and urgent appeal, Capt. Lyon consented to comply with the demands of the warrant. Thereupon I started back to St. Louis, to meet Mr. Mitchell by appointment, and settled upon the plan, and the time for sending his steamer to the arsenal, which was to be at 2 o'clock a.m., the following night, returning to the arsenal under cover of the night, and thereby escaping all notice. Our time was employed in trying to mislead the

rebels. To this end, Capt. Olcutt the next day, sent several boxes of old flint-lock muskets to the railroad depot, in St. Louis, as if for shipment. The boxes were greedily seized by the rebels, with great exultation, and much glorification was made on account of so important a capture.

"While preparing the guns for shipment, as ordered by warrant from the war department, with the aid of Capt. Olcutt, we were much occupied in trying to convince Capt. Lyon, that the call for only eight thousand guns would not relieve the arsenal from the intended attack of the rebels, and that it would be better for the country to remove all the guns in the arsenal to a safe place in Illinois, and leave the rebels nothing to fight for. Before the end of the day, Capt. Lyon accepted our view of the case, and consented that I should remove the larger portion of the arms, retaining only what was necessary to arm and equip the volunteers under his command.

"The same night the steamer *City of Alton* from Alton quietly floated down to the arsenal dock, reaching it about 2 o'clock a.m.

"With a force of about four or five hundred volunteers, two thousand boxes of muskets, with the necessary ammunition, a complete light-artillery battery, with its ammunition were quietly placed on board the steamer. In all there were about twenty-three thousand (23,000) stand of arms.

"During the evening and night of the shipment, seven or eight of the rebel spies were captured inside of the lines. After a satisfactory loading of the arms on the steamer was made, orders were given by the captain to cast off, and an attempt was made to start the steamer, but it was found to be hard upon a rock, and all efforts failed to move her by steam. It was then that Capt. Lyon under the pressure of great excitement, backed by his expressed unwillingness to permit the arms to be taken away, accused me of treachery, with the intention

of delivering the arms to the rebels. He knew that I was a Southerner by birth and education, and supposed me to be liable to any of his suspicions.

"I bore his apprehensions as well as I could, and employed my efforts in having the boxes and guns moved from the bow, where the pressure was the greatest. In the course of an hour of hard work by the soldiers, the steamer was relieved. It again floated, and we started for Alton without noise from escaping steam, the captain directing the steam to be discharged in the coal-hole.

"About two miles up the river, after leaving St. Louis, the channel of the river made a turn close up to its west bank, where there was stationed a rebel battery, with their camp-fires burning, apparently all asleep, so that the steamer passed unnoticed, reaching Alton about six o'clock a.m., finding Mr. Mitchell on the dock awaiting our arrival.

"So soon as he learned that we had on board twenty-three thousand stand of arms, he started for the fire-alarm bell, and rang it heartily, raising all the town, under the apprehension of a fire. The mayor of the city, with a large crowd of citizens collected round him, and when he had related to them the cause of his ringing the bell, and calling for volunteers to help in unloading the steamer, the citizens headed by the mayor, went to the steamer, each four taking a box of guns, and soon transferred all to a freight-train already standing on the track near the wharf.

"In the course of an hour, everything was moved to the cars, and in safety we escaped to Springfield, reaching there about 2 o'clock p.m., where we were met by Gov. Yates, and a large portion of the legislature.

"The end of this little effort to obtain the twenty-three thousand stand of arms to arm the volunteers already in camp in the State of Illinois, as well as a portion of the volunteers in Wisconsin and Indiana, was received and acknowledged by a vote of thanks to myself, passed by

the legislature of the State of Illinois, and approved by the governor of this State.*

"It may not be out of place to repeat a remark made by a citizen of the State of Missouri, that by the early removal of these arms from the arsenal at St. Louis, it destroyed the supremacy of the rebel forces, and smothered their intended invasion of the State of Illinois, also keeping the rebels from taking the State of Missouri out of the Union, by a vote of secession then contemplated.

Very respectfully,

"JAS. H. STOKES."†

The arms obtained by Mr. Gale, after being placed on the cars at Springfield, Mass., were stopped and returned to the United States arsenal as soon as the success of Capt. Stokes' expedition was known. The ammunition from Watertown for the arms from Springfield came through in due time, and was forwarded to Springfield, Illinois.

* See official account of the expedition of Capt. Stokes in the "Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois," Vol. I, page 241.

† James Hughes Stokes, born at Havre de Grace, Md., July 11, 1816; was appointed from Maryland a cadet at West Point, N.Y., Military Academy, July 1, 1831; graduated July 1, 1835, and promoted in the U.-S. army to brevet second lieutenant, and assigned to 2d Artillery; transferred to 4th Artillery, Aug. 14, 1835; served in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., 1835-6; promoted second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 11, 1836; in operations in Creek Nation, 1836; in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1836-8, being engaged at the battle of Okce-cho-bee, Dec. 25, 1837; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while transferring the Indians to the West; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N.Y., 1838; promoted first lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 7, 1838; on quartermaster duty, purchasing horses, 1838-9; at New York, 1839-40; promoted captain, staff assistant-quartermaster, May 21, 1839; in Winnebago country, 1840; in Florida war, 1840-1; at Buffalo, N.Y., 1841-3; resigned, Sept. 30, 1843. Proprietor Clyde Glass-Factory, N.Y., 1843-53; treasurer and secretary of New-York-and-Boston Railroad Company, 1856-8; auditor and local treasurer of Illinois-Central Railroad Company, 1858-61.

Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-5; in the removal of the small arms from St. Louis arsenal, Mo., to Springfield, Ill., to equip Illinois volunteers, April, 1861 (for this military service he received, May 2, 1861, the thanks of the legislature of Illinois); as State commissioner to purchase arms for Illinois volunteers, May, 1861; captain, Illinois Artillery

Much credit was due to the officers of the Michigan-Central and the Great-Western railroads for the assistance and dispatch given to Mr. Gale, and for the service so rendered no bill was ever presented to the committee.

In order to correct history and the statement of the adjutant-general of the State, who says in his report: "that the batteries were unprovided with shot, shell, or cannister, but slugs hurriedly prepared"; I wish to state, that our esteemed citizen, the late Philetus Woodworth Gates, started the fires in his foundry at eleven o'clock Sunday morning for the purpose of casting cannon-balls, and the artillery started that evening with four hundred rounds of fixed ammunition for its four guns.

The first shot of the war fired in the West, was a shot cast in Mr. Gates' foundry on that Sunday morning, and fired from a gun trained by Lieut. John Rudolph Botsford, of Capt. James Smith's company, of Chicago Light Artillery.

The shot was fired across the bow of a steamboat pass-

Volunteers, July 31, 1862; in command of Chicago Board of Trade Battery; in Maj.-Gen. Buell's campaign in Kentucky, Sept.-Oct., 1862, being engaged in the battle of Perrysville, Oct. 8, 1862; in command of regiment of pioneers and battery in Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee, Oct., 1862, to Sept., 1863, being engaged in the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, in several skirmishes in pursuit of the enemy; capture of Chattanooga, Sept. 9, 1863, and battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863; against the rebel Gen. Wheeler's raid in Middle Tennessee, Oct. 2-19, 1863, in the action of Farmington, Oct. 8, 1863, and several skirmishes; in the Chattanooga campaign, in command of artillery division, Oct., 1863, to Feb., 1864, being engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23-4, 1863; promoted lieutenant-colonel, staff, U.-S. volunteers, Feb. 10, 1864; inspector of the quartermaster department of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Feb. 10 to Aug. 22, 1864, being engaged in making inspections, chiefly at New Orleans; mustered out of service, Aug. 22, 1864. Reappointed in the U.-S. volunteer service, with the rank of captain, staff assistant adjutant-general, U.-S. volunteers, Aug. 22, 1864; promoted brigadier-general, U.-S. volunteers, July 20, 1865; served in the defences of Washington, D.C., Aug. 22, 1864, to Aug. 24, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of service. Commissioner of Illinois, May 3, 1861, for establishing a State-arsenal. Became blind in 1888 from disease contracted in Florida war, and died in New-York City, Dec. 27, 1890.

ing down the river, bearing ammunition from St. Louis for the rebels. The whizzing of a shot was too pointed an invitation to come ashore to be declined, and the steamer's stock of munitions of war was taken for use in our own army.

To show the great prudence of the general, commanding the expedition, and his consideration for the safety of his soldiers, I will mention what was stated, by those near to him; "that when approaching the Big Muddy River he proposed that the platform cars, on which the cannon were, should be placed in front and the locomotive in the rear of the train, so that in case of being attacked, they could use the guns at long range, and retreat if found necessary," but as the other officers of the command did not agree with him, the train proceeded in the usual way.

When the Milwaukee muskets were being cleaned and put into order for returning, Mr. George T. Abbey found many of them with more than one cartridge in the barrel and some had five or six; showing how little the boys knew of fire-arms or their use, having reloaded without discharging the guns.

To Gen. Joseph Stockton thanks were due for his valuable assistance in obtaining horses for the artillery—he furnished several from his own stock; also to Col. Roselle Marvin Hough, who was very earnest at that time as he was subsequently all through the war.

The Cairo expedition was hastily prepared, and as before stated, furnished with such arms as could be obtained. The men, mostly in their everyday clothes, some with overcoats, but more without, a few blankets, fewer tents, and comparatively without camp-equipage of any kind. The starting for an unknown destination, ostensibly for Springfield, the tears of mothers, wives, and sisters; the fervent blessings of friends; the screech of steam-whistles at 11 o'clock that dark Sunday night made an impression ineffaceable from the memory of all those who were present.

The money expended for the Cairo expedition and for fitting out two regiments, was mostly refunded by the government, and then used in assisting the families of those in the army.

Cook County, by its board of supervisors, appropriated \$30,000 to assist the government, and the speaker was chairman of the war-committee, but as of the first committee, all the records were destroyed in the fire of 1871.

The first citizens' committee continued to serve through 1861 and 1862, and was succeeded by a new and larger committee, but as I resigned from it, I can only say that it devoted its energies mostly to the assisting Gen. John Charles Fremont in his Missouri campaign. Of the doings of the last committee all record was burned.

It must seem strange to the young people of today, that a war came upon the United States twenty-nine years ago, and that neither the Federal or State government had money to pay men or to buy arms. The general government had but few arms, and the states still less.

Secretary-of-War John B. Floyd, had gradually depleted the northern arsenals, removing the arms to southern points, from which they were taken by the rebels.

It should be remembered and made a matter of history that the first money raised in Illinois for the war was subscribed by citizens of Chicago.

The first armed force sent out in the West was that sent to Cairo, and it was sent from Chicago.

The first general in command in the State of Illinois was Richard Kellogg Swift, a citizen of Chicago.

The first shot fired in the West for the Union was a Chicago shot, from a Chicago cannon, trained by a Chicago boy, of the Chicago Light Artillery.

Thanks are also due to our esteemed citizen E. W. Blatchford for the assistance he rendered to Mr. Gates on that memorable Sunday.

Let us hope that the horrors of war may never be brought upon our country, and that peace and harmony may henceforth be the results of the treasure expended and the sacrifices made in the name of Liberty and Union.

With the foregoing, I have the pleasure of filing a copy of an address delivered by Capt. John Conant Long, a member of the Cairo expedition, at a meeting held to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of its starting.



